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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1874. NO. 123.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Petition for Female Prison Inspectors.

Several Bills Passed in Senate.

House Debate on Judicial Salary Bill

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Cooper—A petition for a law authorizing courts to appoint women as inspectors of the women's department of prisons.

A number of bills passed the second and third reading.

The Senate bill fixing the number of jurors on a Sheriff's inquest in partition, passed.

The bill relative to the issuing of warrants to survey vacant lands was passed; also the bill to correct the defective acknowledgement by husband and wife of deeds of the property of the wife.

The morning was spent in discussing the bill changing the venue in civil cases.

HOUSE.

But two bills were passed up to the second reading, and the House then resumed consideration of the Judicial Salary bill. The question was on the amendment submitted by Mr. Ramey, making the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court $7,000, instead of $9,000; Associate Justice $7,000, instead of $8,000; the salaries of the Judges of the District Courts of Philadelphia and Allegheny $5,000, instead of $7,000, and all other Judges $4,000, instead of $5,000. The amendment was debated at length by Messrs. Ramey, McCormick, Christy, McCreary, Little, Wolfe and Stranahan, when the committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 3, 1874.

The House was in session this morning, and after the routine business, took up the bill to regulate the salaries of judges. Mr. Newmyer and Mr. Ramey favored an adherence to present salaries; and Mr. Orvis and Mr. Brockway favored an increase. The discussion occupied the whole morning, and the House adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

It is worthy of note that the champions of high judicial salaries all come from the Democratic side; they will advocate and vote for increased salaries; and after inflicting them upon us, will go before the people and ask them to turn the Republicans out of power because of their extravagance, and cite these very salaries as evidence of it!

The Republicans of the country had experience of that, in abundance, in the back-pay business. The Democrats voted for it, and helped to carry it through, and then announced it. The Republican members of the Legislature, therefore, cannot be too careful in preventing the Democratic members from saddling this proposed increase upon them. This, as we have before said, is not a good year for increasing salaries. The public mind is not in that humor, at present; and although we shall be told that we cannot get good judges unless we pay enormous prices for them, I am still of the opinion that we shall get as good judges as we need, with the present salaries.

In the course of the debate, to-day, Mr. Orvis said it was a rare case that a judge ever left the bench to resume practice at the bar was successful; hence the necessity to give them enough, while on the bench, to pension them for life. It was true, he said, that Judge Black had succeeded in amassing a fortune at the bar, after leaving the bench; but then, said he, there is only one Judge Black in Pennsylvania. "Thank God for that!" was the involuntary exclamation of a listener; and it is a matter of profound gratitude that there are no more of his breed. He left the bench because his colleagues made it too hot for him, and not because the salary was too low; and if he has since got rich in attending to such business as pressing the Chorpenning claims, the bench is well rid of him.

The Senate held its session at night and passed several bills through second reading, but did not finally act on any.

On one of these bills, to provide for the preparation of a new map of the State, the question was raised whether, as it contained a section appropriating $20,000 to pay the expenses of preparing such a map, it was not a violation of the new Constitution, which provides that all appropriations not contained in the General Appropriation bill, shall be made in separate bills, each containing but one subject. Mr. Wallace urged the point strongly, and several of the ex-Speakers, including Messrs. Graham and Anderson, thought the point well taken. The judgment of the Senate seemed to be most decidedly with Mr. Wallace in this view; but as the bill was Mr. McClure's, and that gentleman was, as Mr. Davis said, engaged in making a new survey of the city of Philadelphia, it was postponed for the present. When it comes up again the appropriating section will doubtless be struck out.

The new Election law will be printed to-morrow, and enough copies will be sent to the County Commissioners to supply the election officers of each district with a copy. I will try and send a few extra copies to the COMMERCIAL office for distribution.

The Committee on Constitutional Reform to-night reported a bill to provide for the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations. This is a very important bill, as well as two introduced for the first time to-night, to regulate the formation of insurance companies and of private corporations. The subjects of interest are therefore beginning to increase.

SPECIAL.

FORT WAYNE.

Calico Ball for Relief of the Poor—Serious Case of Assault and Battery—President Hughart at His New Post.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 4, 1874.

As a dance last evening in the saloon of the city two brothers named Broderick attacked and beat Joseph Moore so badly that his recovery is very doubtful.

A large calico ball is in progress to-night, given by Hebrews for the relief of the poor in the city, the ladies donating the calico after the dance. It is one of the largest balls ever held in the city.

W. O. Hughart, who assumed control of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, as President and General Manager, February 1st, left here this morning, on a special train, for Richmond, on a tour of inspection, accompanied by Charles E. Gorham, Assistant General Manager, O. A. Simons, General Roadmaster, and J. M. Metheany, Superintendent. The party returned this evening, and will leave in the morning for Clam Lake, Michigan, concluding the trip by Friday night.

CAMBRIDGE, OHIO.

Accident to a Brakeman—Murder Trial—War on Whisky Ring.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, O., February 4, 1874.

John Likes, a brakeman on the Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati Railroad, while attempting to couple cars had his hand badly crushed.

The testimony in the Bowen murder trial closed late last night, and the case will probably be given to the jury to-morrow.

Two of the whisky ring of the county, who have been in jail for some days awaiting trial, were released on bail for their appearance at the next term of court.

LOGAN, OHIO.

Success of Ladies' League—Demonstration to be Made To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, O., February 4, 1874.

The Ladies' League, at a meeting held to-night, report between two and three hundred members as having joined them. They also report the names of some seven hundred citizens who are ready to support them in their move. They will march Carlisle to-morrow. The most intense excitement prevails.

FIRE RECORD.

Burning of Memphis and Louisville Railroad Shops.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—The burning of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad machine shops, last night, was done by John McCarthy, formerly a fireman on the road, now employed on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, who in company with another man, entered the office of the master mechanic, and pretending to be drunk, raised a row with Dennis Roach, the watchman, whom he knocked down with a billet of wood. He then lit a match and set fire to a lot of paper. About this time, Lee Thomas, another watchman, entered the room, attracted by the row, and taking in the situation at a glance, struck McCarthy over the head with a club. McCarthy then ran and was pursued by Thomas, who fired several shots at him, one of which took effect in his side, as stated by a woman who dressed his wound. Up to six early hour this morning, the police had failed to capture him. The entire loss will reach about one hundred and ten thousand dollars. Four locomotives standing on a side track were saved by employees. Fully two hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire, but it is thought new shops will be built at once.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Professor Anderson, the well-known conjurer, is dead.

The Amherst "Aggies" have voted not to row at Saratoga.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $351,483,637.

Daniel Wilson has been nominated for postmaster at Grafton, West Virginia.

The steamer Polynesian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Maine, yesterday.

The City of New York, from Liverpool, and Thuringia, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

The Seventh National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry convened in St. Louis yesterday, thirty-five States and Territories being represented.

XLIII. CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1874

SENATE.

Mr. WEST introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to pay Messrs. Ray and McMillan, of Louisiana, full compensation as Senators of the United States from the time they were elected to March 3, 1873. Referred.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill reported from the Finance Committee yesterday to secure equalization of national bank circulation was taken up, and he explained its provisions. Pending discussion the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Oglesby, to strike out the words "or who has stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days," so that persons of that class should not be considered bankrupt.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the amendment, and argued that the Bankrupt law would amount to nothing without such a provision.

Mr. LOGAN favored the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. THURMAN argued that the amendment of the committee was more liberal than the old bill, where the period was fourteen days. The committee now proposed to fix the period at forty. The English and French bankrupt laws were even more strict than our old law. The bill now proposed by the committee was the most liberal of any commercial country on the face of the earth.

Mr. OGLESBY said he offered his amendment in the interest of a just and fair Bankrupt law. He did not think it injudicious to fix the number of days by which an honest business man should be forced from his occupation and thrown into bankruptcy. He would pursue, with the Bankrupt law or any other law, the class of persons who were doing business dishonestly, and constantly endeavoring to escape the payment of their honest debts. With the exception of the portion he desired to strike out, he believed the amendments of the committee were just and fair, and the people of the whole country would be satisfied with such a law.

Mr. EDWARDS said by leaving the provision in, an honest debtor who failed to meet his paper could not be proceeded upon and used by some avaricious and grasping creditor the next day, but would be protected for forty days, by which time he might recover his standing.

Mr. THURMAN said that of all the letters received from the various parts of the country by members of the Judiciary Committee, not one complained of the amendments being too harsh. The only objection he had, was that the bill was so much in favor of the debtor class, that there was a contingency of the whole law being inoperative.

The motion of Mr. Oglesby to strike out the words above indicated, was rejected by a vote of 34 nays to 16 yeas.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment limiting the operations of the 39th section of the original law, as amended and reported by the committee, to persons owing over $5,000. He argued that in small cases creditors got little or nothing, and unnecessary penalties were inflicted on the debtor. He said if that amendment should not be adopted, he would submit another to extend the period of forty days, within which a person having stopped or suspended and resumed payment in his commercial paper should not be forced into bankruptcy by any one.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the amendment. His colleague (Sherman), though he thought it a matter of little importance, as there had been but very few cases where the indebtedness did not exceed $5,000, he gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to the original law, so as to provide for the proving of accounts before a Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, instead of before a Register in Bankruptcy or United States Commissioner, as now provided.

Pending discussion on Mr. Sherman's amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER called attention to the fact that the resolution of the House directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish a copy of the paper on irrigation sent by Mr. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, was responded to by the statement that the paper was in the custody of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and therefore not within the control of the Department of the Interior. The Speaker seemed to insinuate that it would be a case for members to learn that the Department or Bureau of Agriculture was an independent department of the government, and not under the control of any other department. A resolution was then offered by Mr. Kasson and adopted, directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish a copy of the paper in question.

The House then took up the resolution from the Election Committee, declaring Asa Hodges entitled, *prima facie*, to a seat as Representative of the First Congressional District of Arkansas. The resolution was adopted without debate, and Mr. Hodges took the modified oath as a member.

The bill from the Committee on Public Lands giving to Holt county, Missouri, the bed of a certain lake there, after explanation by Mr. Parker, of Missouri, was passed. The House then resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. BECK offered an amendment to the item for transportation, providing that only such transportation expenses shall be allowed to any person whatever in the service of the United States, and declaring illegal all allowances for mileage and transportation in excess of the amount actually paid.

Mr. WHEELER assented to the amendment if a proviso were added to it that it should not be construed to allow more than ten cents a mile, the present allowance.

Mr. BECK modified his amendment accordingly, in the discussion which followed it was claimed on one side that great abuses were committed under the present system. Mr. Beck instancing a case where a treasury official, making a trip from Washington to Boston, charged mileage first from Washington to Baltimore, then from Washington to Philadelphia, then from Washington to New York and then from Washington to Boston, and it was claimed on the other side that it would operate very unfairly. Finally the amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN offered an amendment forbidding the payment, out of appropriations in the bill, of any money for the transportation of property or troops of the United States, or of military officers on duty, over any railroad which was constructed in whole or in part by aid of land grants, on condition that such road should be a public highway for the use of the government, free of tolls or other charges. He made a statement in support of his proposition, stating, among other things, that the Illinois Central had received nearly $5,000,000 for government transportation during the war.

Mr. BURLEIGH explained that the amount paid to the Illinois Central during the war was under a contract with the government, by which some two-thirds or three-fourths of the ordinary charges were allowed, the government having the first right of way to the exclusion of all other business.

Mr. HOAR suggested to Mr. Holman that he should limit his amendment to the provision that no money shall be paid to any road now for performing any service for the United States required to be performed without compensation by the terms of its organic act. He wanted to amend the amendment by making it read "On condition that transportation should be made free of charge." Adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN characterized Mr. Hoar's amendment as having emasculated, and been designed by its author to emasculate the original proposition; because any officer of the government would simply say that no grant of lands had been made to any railroad company on that express condition.

A personal debate ensued between Messrs. Holman and Hoar, the former insinuating that Mr. Hoar represented the Illinois Central Railroad, and Mr. Hoar indignantly repelling the insinuation.

Mr. BURLEIGH suggested that the fairest form of the provision would be one directing that no allowance or payment should be made to any land grant railroad for any service which, under its grant, it is required to perform without payment for by United States.

Mr. BURCHARD argued that the government was not liable to be charged for the transportation of troops on such railroads.

Mr. KASSON hoped that the matter would be put in such an explicit form that it would be a reassertion, on the part of Congress, of its belief that the law requires these roads to make this transportation without toll or other charge.

Mr. HOLMAN again got the floor and renewed his complaints as to Mr. Hoar, repeating the intimation that Mr. Hoar was acting as attorney of railroad companies, and stating that he had not biassed, as his colleague (Twichell) had, in a former Congress, when found voting on a question involving a railroad of which he was president.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—You do not mean me, do you? [Laughter].

Mr. HOLMAN—No; I was alluding to your colleague. The gentleman is not the only man from Massachusetts by any means. [Laughter.] He is not the only member of Congress on the floor, either. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Hoar) may explain as he will, but the fact is that he is acting in the interest of corporations, but I think that those who know him will have grave doubts as to the fact. Will the gentleman tell me, not one member of the Judiciary Committee, not one complained of the amendments being too harsh. The only objection he had, was that the bill was so much in favor of the debtor class, that there was a contingency of the whole law being inoperative.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1874.

We shall issue from the COMMERCIAL office, to-morrow morning, an "extra," containing the fullest possible report of the proceedings of the Convention at Library Hall. All the addresses, reports, &c., will be given in their entirety. Delegates and others desiring copies will please leave orders with our representative at the hall, or at the counting-room.

CONGRESS has done wisely in rejecting the bill to establish a "Department of Manufactures and Mining." The Bureau of Statistics can perform all the work contemplated by the proposition.

THE competition between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Overland Railroad, for the California, Japan and China trade, has compelled the railroad to reduce its rates, and San Francisco and its tea merchants are jubilant over the compromise.

SOME years ago a man named DODGE emigrated from New York to Canada, where, to secure a seat in the last Dominion Parliament, he ridiculed his native country, and took an oath of allegiance to Queen VICTORIA. He was a candidate in the late election, and he has met the fate of BENEDICT ARNOLD.

THE editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, in addressing a Democratic mass meeting in that city a few nights ago, said: "We have got 'em." That was the favorite phrase of the rebel General JOE JOHNSTON with regard to the Union forces during the memorable Atlanta campaign. It is likely, also, that the verbal coincidence will be supplemented by a similar coincidence of result.

THE Utica (N. Y.) *Herald* affirms that the Grangers have fixed upon Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, Minister to France, as their candidate for President in 1876, and that Mr. WASHBURNE has, to some extent, given encouragement to the choice. This may or may not be so, but if they do select him it will have to be in connection with the Republican nomination for he is not the man to abandon either his party or his principles.

THERE are now in jail in Georgia twenty men arrested in that State for illicit distilling. Indictments have been found against many others who have thus far escaped arrest. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is, it appears, interesting himself to secure the release of these incorrigible violators of the law, urging that it affords "a good opportunity for the government to show its magnanimity." We begin to think that there has been pretty nearly enough of this generosity business; and that it is about time for the claims of justice to be heard and heeded.

SOME two or three weeks ago we referred to an agreement entered into between the owner and employees of one of the rolling mills in Chicago, whereby the men pledged themselves not to form any combination affecting their relations with employers, and provided for a two weeks' notice of a demand for higher wages or intention of leaving. They have since withdrawn from the agreement, and inasmuch as the President refuses to cancel it, and as the men refuse to consider themselves bound by it, the mills are once more stopped, and the men are again out of work. Some men never will learn wisdom.

THE New York papers call attention to the heavy gains which are taking place in our foreign trade over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, since the first of July our exports have increased, and our imports have decreased in the following significant proportions: Increase of exports for the last seven months over a like period last year, $36,427,368. Decrease of imports for same period, $43,118,229. Total gain in seven months, $79,545,597. These figures are worth studying by everybody, but especially by the advocates of a "tariff for revenue purposes alone"—so many pithy sugestivenesses inhere in them.

THE managers of the New York trunk lines and the railroads from Chicago connecting with the Union Pacific, have given notice that they will make no more through bills of lading, either from Chicago or New York to San Francisco, unless the Union Pacific managers accept a *pro rata* tariff based on that charged by the connecting roads. The difficulty arose from the fact that the Union and Central Pacific Railroads refuse to make *pro rata* rates, but charge more per mile on their roads than they are willing to allow the roads east of them. Judging from the firm and determined stand taken by the Eastern and Chicago roads, the present dead-lock will unquestionably continue until the two Pacific roads come to terms.

BELGIUM was the first country in Europe to adopt the paternal or governmental system of railroad control. According, however, to a petition addressed to the Belgian House of Representatives by a number of the principal industrial societies of that country, the plan has given rise to a multitude of evils in the shape of incessant delays, partiality, privilege and generally incapable management. The New York *Evening Post* pertinently inquires what the result of introducing such a system into this country of magnificent distances would be, when in a small and compact country like Belgium its workings evoke emphatic protests from the representative business men of the realm, and rightly concludes, "nothing less than an anarchy of trade"—a question on which our own advocates of government control would do well to ponder thoughtfully and long.

SOME days ago the New York *Tribune* stated that a number of documents implicating certain high officials in most disgraceful practices had been laid before it for publication, to which it was unwilling to give currency until their authenticity, of which it had little doubt, had been established beyond question. After a thorough and patient investigation, however, it finds that the startling disclosures it was about to make were based on sheer forgeries, which that paper is compelled to regard as "the work of an unscrupulous political faction that has taken into its service one of the most expert and wary rascals outside of the State prisons. The forger for *that* mare's nest; and now, it is to be hoped, the *Tribune* will profit by the lesson of its narrow escape, and for the future be less swift to give credence to the defamatory fabrications of plausible scoundrels. That paper's frank acknowledgment of the deception practiced on it is creditable—but the fact that the forger was so nearly successful in making it an accessory of his own villainy, is not creditable; indicating as it does a quite unlooked-for susceptibility to vicious impressions which denotes an exceedingly unhealthy moral tone.

MR. MCCLURE assumes to be the head of a "Constitutional Reform" party; but a party in favor of constitutional reform, *after* the Constitution has been reformed, is a singular anomaly in politics. He might as well get up a party in favor of the Mexican war, or any other past event. The new Constitution is an accomplished fact. It is in operation, and its provisions cannot be resisted, evaded or negatived. There is not the slightest necessity for a party to enforce it, since that is the duty as well as purpose of all; and if he says that the city of Philadelphia should be governed by those who were in favor of the new Constitution, then STOKLEY has as good a claim as he, for he supported that instrument as heartily and effectively as MCCLURE. Constitutional reform is no longer an issue, and no party can be built up on it. There are but two parties in the country—the Democratic and Republican; and although he is advised to bow down as a Democrat, he is the candidate of that party and no other. In this day of shams, he may imagine he is playing a sharp game by hiding behind a sham name; but the result will teach him that he would have fared better if he had frankly acknowledged himself as the Democratic candidate.

IT is not probable that CAIN, the self-taught colored Congressman from South Carolina, whose recent impromptu reply to ROBBINS, a Bourbon member from North Carolina, so effectually demolished that over-confident gentleman, has a very intimate acquaintance with the works of SHAKESPEARE. Hence the close parallelism of idea and sentiment existing between the following passage from his speech and the impassioned rhetoric of SHYLOCK when baited by his Christian tormentors, is all the more remarkable. The speaker said:

"Look; I stretch out my arms. See; I have two of them as you have. *Look* at your ears; I have two of them. I have two eyes, two nostrils, one mouth, two feet. Hand cannot like yours. I am clothed with humanity like you. I think, I reason, I talk, I express my views, as you do. Is there any difference between us? Not so far as our manhood is concerned."

And this is what SHYLOCK said:

"Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter as a Christian?"

When will the reactionists of the Southern States grow to recognize, as the great poet of human nature recognized, and this black man around whose neck, and the necks of his whole race, many would be glad to see the badge of serfdom again hung, has discerned—the real, original identity of all human nature, and so make possible a real spiritual ground of union for the whole human race?

THE EVANS CASE.

The verdict in the EVANS case, at Harrisburg, would be a matter of surprise, if the facts attending the trial were not known. The claim of the State was for $305,000, and she was entitled to every dollar of it; yet the verdict is barely for $185,000. The difference, $120,000, is the allowance made to EVANS, by the jury, under the charge of the court, for collecting the claims of the State, and the marvel is that any court, reputable as being learned in the law, should give such an instruction to the jury.

MR. EVANS was appointed as the agent of the State to collect certain claims from the general government, under an act which prescribed for him a compensation "not exceeding ten per cent." He collected large sums of money, which he failed to pay over to the State; and it is a well-known principle of law that an agent who fails to account promptly for collections made by him, forfeits thereby all claims to compensation.

IT is true that Judge PEARSON, who tried this case, held that this rule did not apply to moneys to which the agent had the color of a claim; but it is also true that in admitting this to be the correct view, EVANS was still guilty of appropriating to his own use for a year or more some $29,000 to which he had not the color of a claim. He paid this into the State Treasury, or it was paid in for him, after his default was discovered; but he did not pay it in when it was due, held it in his hands for an unusually long period, and by the bad faith shown by him to his principal, he forfeited all legal claim to his compensation.

THE Attorney General submitted this point to the court, and argued it conclusively; but the court ignored it, and instructed the jury not merely to allow this defaulter ten per cent. upon the collections actually made by him, but to give him such other compensation as they thought he deserved. The finding of the jury, under such a charge, is not surprising; nor is the charge, itself, is a subject of special wonder.

SO far as the State is concerned, it matters but little whether the verdict against EVANS is large or small. He is insolvent, and the verdict can yield nothing to the State Treasury; but so far as the public service is concerned, it is of great importance that the principle should be established that a defaulter is not entitled to reward for his services. Defalcations are worthy of punishment, not of reward; and it is essential to the public morals that the State should be stern and just in dealing with those who are unfaithful to the trusts reposed in them.

Yet this is the very thing Judge PEARSON's decision does *not* do. As far as a judicial act can go in that direction, it is notice to all persons in a like situation that if they steal the public funds under color of a claim to them, they shall still be entitled to their compensation; and if, as EVANS did, they chance to hold on to more than is covered by even their extravagant claims, and afterwards pay it over, they shall not thereby forfeit their percentage and allowance. The State cannot afford to establish such a loose principle as this; and although the false ruling in this case may not be appealed from, it cannot be regarded either as good law or good morals.

THE whole EVANS business is a dirty blot. It originated under a governor who is dead, and has ended in sending the gray-haired defaulter to prison. The State has her verdict, but she will get no money. It started viciously, has been prolonged wickedly, and ends not only in a worthless verdict, but in the worthless law which accompanied it. The State officers who prosecuted the claim to conviction have been vindicated; but, to the public eye, there has been but the uncovering of a nasty sore, and to the public nostrils but the stench of an unsavory ulcer. The ending, so far as the law has been interpreted or misinterpreted, has been in keeping with the progress of the case from its beginning to its conclusion.

"PRETENDED REFORM."

This is the kind of reform which Mr. MCCLURE and Mr. FORNEY are now preaching. "If," says Mr. HENRY B. TATHAM, whom the Reformers of Philadelphia asked to run as their candidate for Mayor, "If I thought that my being a candidate would be of service to the cause of *real* reform I would not hesitate to accede to your request, even at the sacrifice of undertaking a canvass which would be utterly distasteful to me. I am convinced, however, that my services are not required, and that the movement *pretended* reform which can only result in disgraceful defeat or disastrous victory. I would not have shrunk from the contest. That opportunity not offering, I beg leave to decline the honor you propose."

NO words that Mr. TATHAM could have chosen would so completely cover the case of MCCLURE and FORNEY as these. Their professions of reform are the veriest pretense. There is nothing real, solid or substantial about them. No one believes in their sincerity who does not believe in lies, and no one is misled by them, who is not willing and anxious to be deceived. From time immemorial men have been found who would steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, and it is not to be wondered at that the mantle of "Reform" should be likewise appropriated. No good cause was ever proof against this appropriation, and the cause of "Reform" in Philadelphia has but experienced the fate of every other cause that had merit enough in it to attract the greedy eyes of demagogues.

IT is something gained, however, when such men as MCCLURE and FORNEY, and even LEA are able to distinguish between real and pretended "Reformers." Mr. MCCLURE gained his right to parade himself as a Reformer by the failure of the Reformers to draw the proper distinction in time. He never was a real Reformer, if he is not one now; and if he is a pretender now, he always was one. He is the same man to-day he was three years ago; and he could not now put on the pretense of being an angel of light if the Reformers had not inducted him into the secrets of their clan. All the powers for mischief that he has they have given him. He is master of rejoicing that they have found him out, at last; but it would have been more to their credit if they had discovered his true character at first.

TO the intelligent, thinking men of the State, the idea that FORNEY and MCCLURE should be leaders in any measure of Reform is supremely ridiculous. Their very names carry with them the odor of insincerity. If the world is never made better until they reform it, the period of its improvement is a long, long way off. Reform is but the pretense, with them, to attain to power; and as MR. TATHAM truly observes, victory under their banner would be as disastrous to the cause of Reform as defeat must prove disgraceful. Better, for all, their disgraceful defeat, than their disastrous victory.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Attorney General decides that the Legislature can repeal the Local Option law, if it chooses. It is nothing more or less than any other law, and can be repealed as readily as it was enacted. That, under the circumstances, the contrary opinion should be entertained, is not astonishing; but the Attorney General has doubtless taken the right view.

The idea of those who thought it was not legal to repeal that law, was based on the fact that a popular vote was taken on the subject of Local Option. It was held that the law was, in fact, made by the people in their primary capacity, and therefore could not be repealed by anything short of the power that enacted it.

There is force in this view of the case; but the error consists in carrying it too far. Under the Constitution all legislative power is vested in the two Houses of the Legislature. The people have no direct legislative power, and if the Local Option law was not complete until the vote of the people was had on it, then it was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court held it to be constitutional; but they held the vote of the people provided for in it, as a mere incident of the bill, and not as essential to its validity.

The law, therefore, being complete without a popular vote, although licenses under it could not be granted without it, the same power that enacted it can repeal it. This point, we think, is incontrovertible.

And yet, although there is no legal bar to its repeal, there is a sanctity about this law which does not apply to any other. The popular vote was not essential to its validity, and is not to its repeal; but the people were nevertheless appealed to on the subject, and their vote upon it surrounds this law with the halo of the public majesty. The Legislature may disregard it, if it will; but *should* it do so? We think not. The people, in the various cities and counties of the State, have expressed their will on the subject of license under that law, and under the conviction that their decision was to be binding for three years. That was an expression of the public will which the representatives of the people should feel bound to regard. It has not the specific force of a statute; but it has a force which entitles it to profound respect.

We object, therefore, to any change in the law, because the popular vote was invoked by it, and because that vote should be considered as conclusive for the term designed to be covered by it. Both parties to that vote ought to be content with it; and if they take our advice, they both will be.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Few, we suppose, have been surprised much, if at all, at the results thus far reported of the English elections. Local Conservative successes, some time ago, seemed to foreshadow a conservative outcome of general elections whenever, in consequence of a dissolution of Parliament, they should come to pass; and, indeed, popular dissatisfaction with Liberal rule had been displayed in so many forms as to leave little doubt about the answer of an appeal to the country. Very harsh criticism has been passed upon Mr. GLADSTONE for the sudden, unexpected way in which he made the appeal, calling for a new Parliament when nobody was thinking of it, or rather when everybody was thinking that some months at least, must elapse before the people would be required formally to judge their representatives. Some conjecture that the great leader hoped, in the election of a new Parliament just at the present time, to derive advantage from the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the daughter of the Czar. The matrimonial alliance has proved to be popular in England, as it has tended to charm away the Muscovite brigadoo, and as the credit of the affair belongs in some measure to the GLADSTONE administration, it is perhaps not absurd to suspect that to shrewd politicians it may have seemed judicious to order an election before the people could forget their joy and their obligations of gratitude to its authors. But the people, it appears, had too many and serious grievances against the party to be set aside or forgotten through so slight a gratification.

According to one authority, the unpopularity of the GLADSTONE ministry is the result of the personal qualities or character of certain of its members. Thus, it is said that the people discover too much of the High Church theologian in the Premier, too much of the college tutor in Mr. LOWE, too much of the coxcomb in Lord GRANVILLE, and so on. The Ashantee war has, no doubt, caused great dissatisfaction and disgust. Though in favor of carrying on the war to a satisfactory conclusion, an important section of the people are convinced that it should never have been begun, and that to begin it was an unpardonable blunder on the part of the ministry. There is, moreover, a widely spread impression that the general foreign policy of the government has been weak and undecided, and people are not less ready to pass sentence of condemnation upon the policy and its authors, because they may be unable or unwilling to point out the particular errors and shortcomings for which they think punishment deserved. Perhaps those who are unfaithful to the trusts reposed in them, not only among the consumers but among the dealers and makers of the articles referred to. The extent of the interest thus affected may be judged from the fact that the English working classes alone expend in drink a sum annually equal, or nearly equal, to the whole imperial revenue, or somewhere about £50,000,000, while the brewers, as everybody knows, are among the richest and most important persons in the island.

Not unnaturally the clergy and the zealous lay supporters of the Established Church long ago became alarmed at Liberal leadership and politics. The statesmen who effected disestablishment in Ireland appeared to them quite capable of attempting a similar revolution in E. gland. A popular clamor or cry for reform or of progress would demand the reform, and the mere possibility or thought of such decreation suffices to throw clerical people into a fever. Ever since the great Irish measure was passed MR. GLADSTONE and his colleagues have been denounced by many churchmen as dangerous men, and the influence of the Established Church is still powerful in elections.

There is, however, no good reason to believe that a Conservative Parliament will be able to satisfy the nation for any considerable time. The work of reform has advanced too far to be arrested by any party which is capable of it, not under Tory, then under Liberal leadership. Tories have before now retained power by taking up and doing the work which their antagonists had planned. But it is hardly to be expected that any such exchange of parts at present is possible, as some of the reforms required by the English people and intended by MR. GLADSTONE and his colleagues could not be adopted by a Conservative ministry without ruinous self-stultification, even if scruples of conscience or principle were out of the way. It is hardly to be presumed that if the Conservatives now go into office, it will be for only a little while, soon to yield their places to Liberal successors.

PRE-PAYMENT OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The bill favored by the Postmaster General, and lately introduced into Congress, provides that newspaper publishers shall be required to pre-pay the postage on all newspapers sent by them through the mail. In other words, the Postmaster General wants to compel the newspaper publishers of the country to collect his revenue for him.

The Postoffice Department has no trouble or difficulty in collecting its newspaper postage under the present system. It is required to be paid in advance, and the postmasters of the country do not deliver a paper until the postage has been paid upon it. No difficulty is experienced in making these collections. Why, then, should the system be changed? The subscriber to a daily or weekly paper will simply have to remit the postage to the publisher instead of paying it to the postmaster—and we cannot see why it is not as easy, as safe, and as sure, when paid in directly to the postmaster, as it would be if remitted to the publisher, to be by him paid in to the department.

The only point gained by the change, that we can see, is the annoyance it will cause to publishers. This may be an advantage in the estimation of the Postmaster General, but we fancy he is alone in it, if he entertains that view. The government loses nothing by the present system, and it can gain nothing by the change.

PERSONAL.

An episode of the convention of the great Jewish society of B'nai B'rith at Chicago, last week, was the presentation of a gold medal to Mr. Frankland, of Memphis. Mr. Frankland has won the title of "The Hero of Memphis" by his courageous devotion to the victims of yellow fever in that city. So conspicuous were his bravery and humanity that the Episcopal Bishop of Vicksburg said that in a city full of churches, with ten thousand Christians, it had been left to a Jew to prove the true type of a good Samaritan.

F. Schonman, of Milwaukee, worked hard for four years, did well, and then sent over the seas for his Kathrina. When she arrived he died from excessive joy.

Miss Nellson has greatly gained in health by her recent sojourn in Florida, and she now proposes to resume her professional labors early in the spring.

Brignoli, who was apparently falling into disrepute in Italy a year ago, being hissed industriously by his countrymen, has been at the "Italiens" at Paris for several months, and is better than ever. Not only has his voice improved by an increase of volume and with no diminution of its sympathetic quality, but it is even said that he has given, of late, marked attention to his personal appearance on the stage, and is developing an astonishing amount of Brignoli, of dramatic genius.

Now this is a very calculating kind of blood-thirstiness. The murderer Rafferty is to be hung at Chicago on February 27, for killing policeman O'Meara a year or two ago. And the State Attorney says that Rafferty's stringing-up "will be equal to an addition of two hundred men to the police force, for a period of five years, making its value in cash about $1,000,000. Rafferty alive wasn't worth a cent, but Rafferty dead will be worth a million dollars!

A Washington letter says: One of the *debutantes* this winter is the daughter of Senator and Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, a girl whose quaintly pretty face has so much shy sweetness and maidenly purity and modesty expressed in it, that you look at her with wonder, involuntary thinking she must have just stepped out of an old portrait frame. It is just the face you see in old portrait galleries.

Mrs. Jane T. Hendricks, mother of Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, died in Indianapolis last week, at the age of eighty years. She was born in 1793, near Chambersburg, in this State, her maiden name being Jane Thompson, and she was married to Major John Hendricks in 1814.

The inexorable Constitution having deprived Connecticut of her Chief Justice Seymour, on account of age and not at all for his infirmity, Governor Ingersol, at a parting dinner to the retired Judge, responded by saying: "It was Sir Walter Raleigh, I think, who is said to have kissed the axe that cut off his head. Is it in this spirit we toast on this occasion the State of Connecticut, by whose inexorable Constitution we lose our Chief Justice, while in the full possession of all his eminent abilities? We should perhaps remember her for what she has given, rather than for what she takes away."

LOCAL OPTION.

Opinion of Attorney General Dimmick—The Law May be Repealed by the Legislature.

Attorney General Dimmick has furnished the following opinion on the Local Option question to the House of Representatives:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to inform this House whether, in his opinion, an act to repeal the Local Option law can be passed without violation of the Constitution.

The act therein referred to entitled "an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors," and was approved March 27, 1872, and to which a supplement was enacted. Approved March 6th, 1873.

This act has not been passed upon by the Supreme Court; but the court on the 17th day of March, 1873, passed upon an act containing substantially the same provisions, entitled "an act to allow the voters of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia to vote on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors." Approved May 3d, 1871.

In delivering the opinion of the court, Mr. Justice AGNEW said:—"Whatever the Legislature (having before referred to the date of the act) determined to be is law, for so much was then a fixed and absolute resolve," and that "thus it is clear that the validity of this law was not made, pronounced or ratified by the people. When the law came from the halls of legislation it came perfect law;" and he asks then, "What did the voters decide? 'Clearly not that the act should become a law, or not be, for the law already existed. Indeed, it was not delegated to the people to decide anything. They simply declared their views of wishes, and when they did so it was the fiat of the law, not their votes, which commanded licenses to be issued or not to be issued.

The objection to the law was, that it was a delegation of legislative power to the people, empowering the people, or attempting so to do, to legislate and enact a law, and therefore unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court held it was not, but that it was a perfect law when it left the halls of legislation.

I am unable to decide why the power that enacted it may not repeal it without violation of the Constitution. The power of the Legislature is supreme over the matter; it may at any time withdraw the privileges it extended to the people.

The fact that the people were permitted to express their views and wishes, and that, in compliance therewith, licenses were issued or not issued, gives it no greater efficacy as a law. It still remains as a law enacted by the supreme power of the State, and the power that enacted it can at any time destroy or repeal it. As the language of the Supreme Court, so forcibly used by Chief Justice WOOLSEY, ex-President of Yale College, to state that it would need no change to adapt it to a Mohammedan nation.

Thus many of the friends as well as the foes of Christianity are pointing out a strange inconsistency. While it is an indisputable fact that our government is, and always has been, administered in connection with the Christian religion, and the adoption of its laws, customs and institutions are distinctively Christian, it is yet maintained, on the one side, and admitted on the other, that the Constitution, with which all our laws and institutions should accord, is entirely secular, and has no connection with religion.

This inconsistency, long a matter of deep regret to many of our citizens, is now a cause of alarm. It is being used persistently, and in many instances successfully, against the Christian institutions of our country. It is one the basis of the most dangerous assaults on the use of the Bible in the common schools, the oath, the Sabbath laws, public fasts and thanksgivings, prayers in Congress and State Legislatures and all other similar features of our national life.

And now the momentous issue is before us as American citizens: How shall we harmonize the antichristian policy of the Constitution with the inheritance bequeathed to us by Christian fathers, and permit our best institutions to be overthrown in the guise of law? Are we prepared to change the Constitution? Are these times of political corruption, financial disaster, pestilence and want, times for us, as a Christian people, to propose such a thing? If we let rather, faithful to our trust as Christian citizens, stand in the strength of God, in the divine strength and wisdom, harmonize whatever may be inconsistent in the Constitution and government by a reverent appeal to Him from whom all power and authority come?

A National Association has been formed to secure such an amendment to the Constitution as will suitably acknowledge Almighty God as the Author of the nation, and so the source of all authority and right to civil authority, Jesus Christ as its Ruler, and the Bible as the supreme rule of its conduct, and thus indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all Christian laws, institutions and usages on an undeniable legal basis in our organic law, and thus in the fundamental law of the land.

This association invites all citizens who favor such an amendment, without distinction of party or creed, to a mass convention to be held in this city on Tuesday, February 4, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All such citizens favoring the movement may be brought, are requested to hold meetings and appoint delegates to the convention.

FELIX R. BRUNOT,
President of the National Association.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

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The Hon. J. W. McClurg, ex-Governor of Missouri.

The Hon. Will Cumback, Lieutenant Governor of Indiana.

The Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, United States Circuit Court, San Francisco, California.

The Hon. G. W. Brooks, United States District Court, State of Louisiana.

The Hon. M. B. Hagans, Superior Court of Cincinnati.

The Hon. J. Rockwell, Superior Court of Massachusetts.

The Hon. Ellis A. Apgar, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, New Jersey.

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The Right Rev. W. M. Green, D.D., Bishop Protestant Episcopal Church, Mississippi.

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The Right Rev. G. T. Bedell, D.D., Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Ohio.

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The Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D.D., Newark, New Jersey.

The Rev. M. Simpson, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington.

The Rev. J. Blanchard, D.D., President of Wheaton College, Illinois.

The Rev. C. Woodard, LL.D., Wooster University, Ohio.

Prof. J. R. W. Sloane, D.D., Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa.

The Rev. E. R. Craven, D.D., Newark, New Jersey.

The Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D., LL.D., President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., New York.

The Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D., Vice President of the Ohio University, Delaware, Ohio.

The Rev. John R. Paxe, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Rev. J. P. Cowper, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. J. Barvard, D.D., Paterson, New Jersey.

The Rev. C. H. Edgar, D.D., Easton, Pa.

The Rev. John S. Stone, D.D., Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Rev. H. Dyer, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of Evangelical Education Society, New York.

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Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. T. P. Stevenson, 164 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary—The Rev. W. W. Barr, Philadelphia.

Treasurer—Samuel Agnew, Esq., 1126 Arch street, Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen concur in the foregoing call:

His Excellency Robert W. Furnas, Governor of Nebraska.

The Hon. Edgar W. Hillyer, United States District Court of Nebraska.

The Hon. B. F. Sanford, Supreme Court of Alabama.

The Hon. C. C. Cole, LL.D., Supreme Court of Iowa.

The Hon. James Phelps, Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut.

The Hon. George W. French, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Dakota.

The Hon. David Noggles, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Idaho.

The Hon. Madison E. Hollister, Supreme Court of Idaho.

The Hon. Roger S. Greene, Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

The Hon. Hezekiah S. Johnson, Supreme Court of New Mexico.

The Hon. J. W. Kingman, Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory.

The Hon. M. Hawley, late Justice Supreme Court of Utah.

The Hon. Samuel S. Fisher, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Right Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, D.D., Bishop of P. E. Church, California.

President David H. Cochran, Ph.D., LL.D., Collegiate and Polytecnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York.

The Rev. Charles Elliott, D.D., Presbyterian Seminary of Northwest, Chicago, Illinois.

Prof. E. Kirby Smith, University of Nashville, Tennessee.

The Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D.D., Englewood, New Jersey.

Prof. W. Henry Green, D.D., LL.D., Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey.

The Rev. Edwin B. Webb, D.D., Shawmut Congregational Church, Boston, Massachusetts.

President J. F. Cook, LL.D., La Grange College, Missouri.

Chancellor Alex. Winchell, LL.D., Syracuse University, New York.

The Rev. Daniel Clarke, D.D., Boston, Massachusetts.

President Solomon Pool, D.D., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

President Walter Illiman, LL.D., Central Female Institute, Mississippi.

Professor Edmund H. Bennett, LL.D., Boston University, Massachusetts.

The Rev. Barnas Sears, D.D., Claxton, D.D., Divinity School, P. E. Church, West Philadelphia.

President A. J. McGlumphy, D.D., Lincoln University, Illinois.

The Rev. B. F. Aydelott, D.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. H. Ford, LL.D., Editor "Christian Repository," St. Louis, Missouri.

President L. H. Hammond, Lebanon Valley College, Pennsylvania.

President Reuben Andrus, D.D., Indiana Asbury University, Indiana.

President A. B. Miller, D.D., Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania.

President Cyrus Nutt, D.D., LL.D., Indiana State University, Indiana.

The Rev. A. A. Hodge, D.D., Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

President George P. Hays, D.D., Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania.

President Daniel Rice, D.D., Logansport Female College, Indiana.

The Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

President P. M. Bartlett, D.D., Maryville College, Tennessee.

President David Wallace, D.D., Monmouth College, Illinois.

President Milton Valentine, D.D., Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. S. J. Wilson, D.D., Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

President O. L. Smith, D.D., Emory College, Georgia.

The Rev. G. W. W. Stone, A.M., Emory College, Georgia.

The Rev. I. S. Hopkins, A.M., M.D., Emory College, Georgia.

The Rev. Morgan Callaway, D.D., Emory College, Georgia.

The Rev. David Kerr, D.D., United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

President George Woods, D.D., Western University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. A. D. Clark, D.D., United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Wm. Preston, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. George Hill, D.D., Blairsville, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. James Brown, D.D., Keokuk, Iowa.

The Hon. Levi Coffin, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Rev. S. Mease, Editor "Christian World," Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Rev. R. F. Brook, D.D., Allegheny, Pa.

The Rev. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of Western Tract and Book Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Rev. S. F. Scoville, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. S. O. Wylie, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Rev. A. Kingsbury, D.D., Putnam, O.

The Rev. Prof. Dickson, D.D., New Athens, Ind.

The Rev. D. W. French, D.D., Mercer, Pa.

The Rev. W. M. Grimes, D.D., Cadiz, O.

The Rev. William Finding, D.D., New Wilmington, Pa.

The Rev. J. B. Johnston, D.D., St. Clairsville, O.

The Rev. Samuel Fleming, LL.D., Crown Point, Ind.

The Rev H. Miller, D.D., Monongahela City, Pa.

The Rev. David Cook Page, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. Thomas Crumpton, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. H. W. Spalding, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. R. W. Pearson, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. Gen. T. Baird Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. W. J. Reid, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. T. H. Hanna, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. W. H. Kinsey, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. J. W. Dale, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. Samuel Laird, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. S. M. Vernon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. I. J. Barkley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. E. Stewart, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. B. Carnahan, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robert Woods, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thomas H. Raine, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. M. Brown, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thomas Mabon, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. S. Sprecher, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wm. Flegel, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. M. Rier, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Floyd, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Samuel Rea, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

And numerous others.

PROGRAMME OF COMMITTEES.

The chair announced the following committees:

On Enrollment—Rev. H. H. George, Rev. J. W. Dun, Rev. D. Bonner, D. Chestnut, Esq., Rev. D. Gregg, Rev. J. Kerr, Rev. J. Hogg, Esq., Rev. Nevin Woodside, Rev. H. Miller, D.D.

On Permanent Organization—Rev. M. Kieffer, D.D., Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., Rev. J. I. McCartney, Rev. J. B. Johnston, D.D., Rev. A. M. Milligan, D.D., Rev. R. W. Sloane, D.D., A. M. Brown, Esq., S. A. Sterrett, M. D., Rev. W. J. Reid, Rev. D. B. Willson, Rev. W. H. French.

The Ends We Seek.

The President then introduced the Rev. T. P. Stevenson, D.D., of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary of the National Association, who addressed the Convention on "The Ends we Seek." He said:

It devolves on me to preface the discussions and deliberations of this Convention with a brief statement of the nature and object of this movement.

It is well to state in the first place that the thought at time, that we seek no union of Church and State. Not only do the promoters of this movement unanimously disclaim any such design, but it is not to be expected as a legitimate fruit of their work. The principles of this movement are in the hearts of all, they are reinforced by a great majority of the people, and are willing to surrender everything for the sake of peace. Let no one, therefore, fear the success or the success. They are succeeding. Our Sabbath laws and laws against blasphemy are fast becoming a dead letter on our statute books. Evidence lies within, in many States, is a reproach to the Christian name. In St. Louis and in Cincinnati the Bible has been already excluded from the schools. The legality of the resolution of the Cincinnati School Board, prohibiting prayer and the reading of the Scriptures, has recently been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State. They are succeeding everywhere, and where are Christian

twenty years or more, in which testimony similar to that which has already been given is found. His sermon on "The Subjection of Kings and Nations to Messiah," was published in 1820. In this he says: "In the United States the refusal to acknowledge God has probably been more explicit than it ever was in any other nation. Soon after we had obtained, through the benevolent Providence of God, deliverance from the dominion of a foreign power—soon after the most eminent displays of Jehovah's goodness to our land, the convention elected to form articles of fundamental law for the Commonwealth, rejected the government of God, and with a degree of ingratitude, perhaps without a parallel, formed a Constitution in which there is not the slightest hint of homage to the God of Heaven." (Page 29.)

Another sermon, on "Civil Government and the Sabbath," published in 1830, in which the report of the United States Senate on the transportation of mails on the Lord's Day is powerfully handled, contains important testimony. Contending that legislators are bound by the law of the Bible, the writer meets an objection: "But the people, by their Constitution, they tell us, have withheld from them the power of knowing or being governed by the Divine law. This we deny. It is, indeed, to be greatly deplored, and good men do deeply deplore, that there is no formal recognition of Him who is Prince of the Kings of the earth in the Federal Constitution; but the Constitution has nowhere said that this government either shall or may disobey God." (Page 44.) Similar passages may be found in the sermons entitled, "The Written Law," and "Prince Messiah."

JUSTICE STORY, 1833.

This eminent jurist, in his Commentaries on the Constitution, after manifesting that it is both reasonable and just for civil government "to foster and encourage the Christian religion generally, as a matter of sound policy as well as revealed truth," is constrained to state that the National Constitution is so destitute of religious character that it conflicts no more with the law of the Jew, or even the Mohammedan with that of the Christian. Or, in the words of Judge Cooley in his recent edition of Story's Commentaries: "To meddle at all in matters of religion is no part of the business of the general government." Such is the religiously defective character of the Constitution of a great government which, as a matter of sound policy as well as revealed truth, should foster and encourage the Christian religion. No wonder Judge Story further says: "It yet remains a problem to be solved in human affairs, whether any free government can be permanent when the public worship of God and the support of religion constitute no part of the policy or duty of the State in any assignable shape. The future experience of Christendom, and chiefly of the American States, must settle this problem as it has done in the history of the world, abundant as it has been in experiments in the theory of government." (Story's Commentaries, Commentaries, Cooley's edition, Vol. II., pp. 606, 606, 609.)

THE REV. D. X. JUNKIN, D.D., 1845.

One of the best discussions of some of the principles that underlie civil society, is a treatise by Dr. D. X. Junkin, published in 1845. Its title is "The Oath a Divine Ordinance, and an Element of the Social Constitution." It is unquestionably the ablest work to be found on the subject. Its author says:

"The oath of the President of the United States (as embodied in the Constitution) could as well be taken by a Pagan or a Mohammedan, as by the Chief Magistrate of a Christian people: it excludes the name of the Supreme Being, instead of its positively athestical, if not to God is appealed to at all. In framing many of our public formularies, greater care seems to have been taken to adapt them to the prejudices of the infidel few, than to the consciences of the Christian millions. In these instances the majority, in our country, has hitherto managed to govern the majority. In every oath the name of God should, in obedience to the Divine command, be interposed; and we look upon the designed omission of it as an attempt to exclude from civil affairs Him who is the 'Governor among the nations.'" (Pa. Arch. 283.)

DR. E. D. M'MASTER, 1849, 1856.

The first testimony of this witness, President of Miama University, Oxford, Ohio, is found in a masterly discourse delivered on the occasion of the nebesia fast, August, 1849, on the pressing sin of

"The men who planted the first colonies in this land, and laid the foundations of these States, were men who feared God, and in their intercourse with fairs, as in other things, were not ashamed to honor His Son. In the days of their infancy, and their deep and perplexity, when struggling to throw off a foreign dominion, and to gain a place as an independent nation among the powers of the earth, the fathers of our country made in her name, as explicit, formal, and solemn appeal to God in the heavens, as the righteous Judge and Governor of nations, to own the justice of her cause and vindicate her rights. He listened to their prayer, gave victory to our arms, and independence to us as a nation, and peace within our borders, and great prosperity and blessing to us as a people. But oh! how changed is all the scene since that! In the Constitution, which is the bond of union of these States, under which they have grown up from thirteen to thirty great commonwealths, spread and spreading over the whole continent, and the medium through which so manifold benefits have flowed to us as a people, there is not found the name of God, nor any reference, direct or indirect, express or implied, to His law, His providence, or His being, unless it be in the ambiguous term 'I swear' in the prescribed oath of office, and the formal designation of the era of its establishment, as that of 'our Lord.'" (Page 23.)

As a later day, (July 30, 1856,) in a memorable address before the Literary Societies of Miami University, Dr. MacMaster repeated his testimony in similar terms.

ROBERT BAIRD, D.D., 1856.

In his well known and widely circulated work on "Religion in America," Dr. Baird published in 1856, this author, after exculpating the framers of the Constitution for omitting all formal acknowledgment of Christianity, nevertheless adds these words: "Should any one, after all, regret that the Constitution does not contain something more explicit on the subject, I cannot but say that I participate in his regret. Sure I am that, had the excellent men who framed the Constitution foreseen the inferences that have been drawn from the omission, they would have recognized, in a few appropriate phrases, the existence of God, and the truth and the importance of the Christian religion." (Religion in America, p. 242.)

PROF. J. M. WHITE, D.D., 1858.

This writer, Professor of Political Science in the College of New Jersey, in an article in the "Princeton Review," for October, 1858, entitled "A Nation's Right to Worship God," testifies as follows: "The Constitution of the United States has rigorously abstained from all recognition of or allusion to Christianity, or to the being of a God. What is called the Oath of the President is the merest mockery of words: 'I do solemnly swear or affirm,' etc., in which the officer elect is left free to swear by nothing at all, and thus to leave out not only all recognition of God, but therein also, the very essence of an oath. The practical effect, whether or not the original object of all this, is the neutrality of the government with respect to all religion, so that no possible governmental influence is to be constitutionally exerted for or against any form of religious belief. This assolute neutrality in religion of the Constitution of the United States is admitted and defended by the commentators. Says one of them: 'There are reasons why the introduction of religion would have been unreasonable if not improper. The Constitution was intended exclusively for civil purposes.

The purity of religion is best promoted by keeping it separate from government. For these and other reasons he adds: 'it was impossible to introduce into the Constitution even an expression of gratitude to the Almighty for the formation of the present government.' Such is the view of one of the commentators upon the Constitution of the United States, in which they manifest a cordial zeal for the purity of religion by keeping it separate from government; but unfortunately they do not inform us what is to preserve the purity of government after it has become sequestered from religion—has thus solemnly excommunicated itself. It were sincerity to be wished that some eminent statist of that school would speak to this point."—(Princeton Review, October, 1858, pp. 605-607.)

This brings us up to the period of our great struggle for national life and human rights. And now, as during the Revolutionary conflict, and again in the war of 1812, the moral and religious defect of our Constitution becomes more clearly and widely seen, and more frankly acknowledged. We notice the following prominent testimonies during this period of our history:

DR. GEORGE DUFFIELD, JR., 1861.

On January 4, 1861, the day appointed for fasting and prayer by the President, as the preparations of the coming politico-ecclesiastic conflict startled the nation into some sense of its sins, Dr. Duffield, then of Philadelphia, preached a sermon on "The God of our Fathers," of far more than ordinary historic value. The phrase "national sins," in the President's proclamation, suggested to the preacher the inquiry as to what these sins were. In answering this, he says: "We have robbed no one, even this whole nation," and as a nation He will hold us responsible for the robbery of His service and honor, just as much as He did Israel, and Babylon, and Assyria, and Greece and Rome. To deny that God is "the Governor of the nations" (P. xxii. 28) is to deny His Divine Providence, acknowledged in the Declaration of Independence, and to deny the Providence of God is to deny His attributes. * * * In these respects the sins of Israel and human nature over again: "Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked." Temporal prosperity was too much for him. "Then he forsook the God which made him, and lightly esteemed the Rock of his Salvation." (Deut. xxxii. 15.) Then, quoting Dr. Mack's testimony, as we have already given it, to the omission of God and Christianity from the Constitution, Dr. Duffield says: "This omission was intentional, as in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence? or was it a moral oversight, even greater than the intentional omission in the original Articles of Confederation?" (The God of our Fathers, pp. 13-15.)

HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D., 1861.

The disaster at Bull Run, the close of July, 1861, led our nation to try its ways and turn to the Lord. The Sabbath immediately followed was one that dark day of national humiliation and shame, Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn., preached one of the most remarkable of the many remarkable sermons called out by the war. This discourse is entitled "Reverses Needed." It is not especially difficult to make selections from the closely-linked discussion. The following must suffice:

"It is a remarkable, but very serious fact, not sufficiently noted, as far as my observation extends, that our grand Revolutionary fathers left us the legacy of a war in the ambiguities of thought and principle which they had suffered in respect to the foundations of government itself. The real fact is that, without proposing it, or being distinctly conscious of it, they organized a government, such as we, at least, have understood to be without moral or religious ideas; in the view a merely man-made compact, that without something further, which in fact was omitted or philosophically excluded, could never have more than a semblance of authority. More it has actually had, because our nation itself has been wiser, and deeper, and closer to God, than its theory of government is; or, if not wiser, yet, in the ten days allowed the President for signing a bill; but this is because the Constitution provides, as it should, against a religious establishment, forbidding tests, or any infringement upon the rights of conscience. But it does not even recognize the fact that it is an ordinance of God for the well-being of society that civil government shall exist; and that such government should be administered upon the principles of truth, justice, honor, and fidelity as set forth in the moral government of God. 'We the people' made the Constitution, and 'We the people' have worshipped it as the mirror of our own wisdom and power. Not Pharaoh boasting, 'My river is mine own, and I have made it for myself;' not Nebuchadnezzar, strutting upon his palace wall and saying, 'Is not this great Babylon that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power, and for the honor of my majesty?' was more vain-glorious and atheistic than we have been in boasting of the mechanism of our political institutions. We have come to all men to live in their own religion or no religion, under the Constitution; but the Constitution itself has nothing to do with religion except as a barrier against it. And State Failing to discriminate between legislating for a particular creed or form of religion, and recognizing the great foundation truth of all religion—the just authority of a Holy and Almighty God, we have set up ourselves, our concrete nationality, 'We the people,' as the original source of all authority and power, and have unshipped the work of our own hands. From this atheistic error in our prime conceptions of government has arisen the atheistic habit of separating politics from religion; the voter must not carry his religious scruples to the political caucus, nor set them against the party nominations at the polls; the minister must not bring politics into the pulpit, though the Legislature should license dramshops and theatres. Even though Sodom should rise from the salt Lake of Utah; though man made in the image of God should be reduced like a brute under the lash of the auctioneer, we have like a brute under the lash of the auctioneer, we have like a brute under the lash of the auctioneer, we have no right to say a word in the Senate chamber, when Senators are warned that a measure is unjust and unchristian in the law of God, if assembly, gratefully answered that there is no law higher than the Constitution. We, the sovereign people, and we alone, have made and unmake laws as we please. This godless habit of thought and action has taken possession of the public heart in the seven hundred and thirty years, and the utterance of "ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands" of the fatal influence of the demagogue's double entendre: 'Religion has nothing to do with politics.'" (Political Fallacies, pp. 305, 306.)

DR. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, 1863.

In an article in the "Danville Review," entitled the "Divine Origin and Supremacy of Civil Government," Dr. Breckinridge writes: "We have insisted for the notion from our statement that government is a sort of compact among men, instead of an eternal principle." This theory of government he speaks of as "a theory essentially atheistic, and whose necessary consequence is anarchy, as is every arrangement that has God out in it." "What has the idea of government being a compact done for us? It has hatched in our bosom the monstrous progeny of secession and anarchy.

"I must be a source of shame and wonder that our Constitution, the embodiment of our system, has no mention of God in it. How in the face of such a fact can we think or speak of a Christian people, with the progress of ages, like the seven thousand true throne, or the utterance of "ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands" of fatal influence of the demagogue's double entendre: 'Religion has nothing to do with politics.'" (Political Fallacies, pp. 305, 306.)

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"I must be a source of shame and wonder that our Constitution, the embodiment of our system, has no mention of God in it. How in the face of such a fact can we think or speak of a Christian people, with the progress of ages, like the seven thousand true throne, or the utterance of "ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands" of the angels and living creatures and elders in the ascending ascription, "Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever and ever."

The convention then adjourned to meet at half-past seven o'clock this evening—the benediction having been pronounced by the Rev. D. R. Kerr, D.D.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.

The Twentieth Session of this Institution will begin FEBRUARY 11TH, 1874.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.,

REOPENS JANUARY 8TH. Departments in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Classics and English thoroughly organized. For circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or Col. THOS. HYATT, President.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—1876.

To Contractors, Builders, Lumber Merchants and others whom it may concern: The United States Centennial Board of Finance will receive Proposals for the supply of lumber, iron and other materials, and for the execution of certain work required in the erection of the Main Exhibition Building, covering 30 acres, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Plans and specifications for the same may be seen on and after February 9th, 1874, at the office of the Centennial Board of Finance, No 901 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and sealed bids, in conformity with the specifications, will be received from the whole or part of the building up to noon on February 23d, 1874, at the same place. Information as to the nature and extent of the work may now be obtained at the office of the Architects, Messrs. VAUX & RADFORD, No 110 Broadway, New York. JOHN WELSH, President.

FREDERICK FRALEY, Secretary.

Centennial Board of Finance.

Approved. A. T. GOSHORN, Director General. mh5

A. A. McCARTY,

NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,

BROKER,

DEALER IN

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 4, 1874.

The local market is quiet and money abundant. The banks are holding large sums in their vaults and plethoric balances with their correspondents because they cannot find enough reliable paper to absorb their surplus. Many a borrower says he can't see the situation in this light, but if he cannot we must conclude that in the opinion of borrowers, he is unable to make reliable paper.

Among lenders *promptness* is one of the main requisites. They like paper that is always paid, although they may discount a piece of the same inside of a week. Paper that is always promptly met acquires a good reputation, and sells readily without further inquiry, and no one is better aware of this fact than the sharp borrower who is doing business entirely on credit. He knows that when once his credit is destroyed by lack of promptly paying all paper when due, there will be a rigid scrutiny into the condition of his affairs to see on what sort of a foundation he is building. Knowing that he cannot stand such scrutiny he, at any cost, meets his paper as it matures. A trader who is conscious of having plenty of solid assets to back his wants, and is aware that inquiry will only develop his strength and not his weakness, is not so chary concerning his paper, and if he does happen to go to protest, is not greatly disquieted thereby. Judging from the experience of the past few months, we are confirmed in the opinion that promptness is a very deceptive sign as to the real standing of paper.

—Messrs. Glendinning, Davis & Armory give us the following report of the condition of the stock market:

The speculative disposition at the Stock Exchange is still held in abeyance, and the conditions inclining to remain inactive pending the indecision of Congress in regard to defining the volume of legal tender circulation, and in regard to so shaping the tariff as to lead to specie resumption. It is impossible to foreshadow, with any degree of certainty, the final opinion of the market; that the investing disposition is developed, it is only reasonable to expect a diminution of stocks in the Stock Exchange. At the markets were excessively dull and devoid of interest or feature, and by what transpired on Monday the tone was firm, and prices improved until the one o'clock board, when they sagged off, only to react in part again, and closed steady. The investments were strong all the way out, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western reaching 107. Columbus, Chicago and Cincinnati and Indianapolis rose from 78 to 82¾, Michigan Central ranging at 94¾@95¾. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company's stock, recently admitted to the call, was extremely active, and in that regard bore off the honors of the day, ranging at 16¾@19⅜@19. Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail were the chief features.

There may be some comfort to the "longs" in Pacific Mail to read the remarks of the New York *Post* on the very discouraging report published by the directors of the company. We'therefore quote:

"But for the respectable names attached there would be room for the suspicion that the publication of these documents was intended to depress the market price of the stock, particularly as 32 steamships are mentioned as belonging to the line, valued at $1,856,500. The real estate is given at $385,000, the same we presume as was valued in the official statement of the company issued June 6, 1873, at $2,069,831.77. One or the other of these statements of course errs as to the value of the real estate. Taking the list, 32 steamers, with lighters, are put in at $1,856,500, from the official statement issued and dated June 6, 1873. Deducting the lighters as useless, steamers would have an average value of less than $49,000 each, and included in this list are the five four-thousand tons steamers built in 1866, two in 1867, and one in 1865, for the China route; and, if we remember correctly, each cost not far from $1,000,000."

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

February 4, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Western Union Tele'h	82⅞	82⅝	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
Pacific Mail	42⅞	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Quicksilver						
Wells-Fargo Express			73½			
American Express			65½			
United States Express						
New York Central	103½	103½	103½			104½
Erie	48⅞	48⅝	49	49¼	49¼	49¼
Michigan Central			94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Michigan Southern	83⅛	82¾	83¼	81⅞	82⅜	82⅜
Illinois Central				96½		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87½	86½	86½	87⅜		86½
Chicago & Northwestern	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝		79⅝
Do Preferred	83⅝	83	83	83		83
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
Do Preferred				71		70
Wabash	33½	33	33			
Fort Wayne						
Chicago and Alton	94½	92½	94½	94½	94¼	94¼
Union Pacific	35¾	35⅝	35	35¼	34¾	34¾
Ohio and Mississippi			24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Harlem		124½	125	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
A. & P. Preferred		19		18¾	19¾	19¾

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s, 1881	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coupons	113⅛	113⅜	113⅜
5-20s, 1862	115¾	115⅝	115⅝
5-20s, 1864	116¾	116¾	116¾
5-20s, 1865	117¼	117¼	117¼
5-20s, new	116¾	116⅝	116⅝
5-20s, 1867	116¾	116¾	116¾
5-20s, 1868	117¼	117¼	117¼
10-40s	110½	110¾	110⅝
10-40s, coupons	114¼	114¼	114¼
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾
New 5 per cents	113¼	113¼	113¼
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee	81	81¼	81¼
Tennessee, new	81	81¼	81¼
South Carolina, April	29	29½	29½
South Carolina, July	9	9¼	9¼
Missouri 6s	93	92	92

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	49¼
Penna. Scrip	96
Reading	21
United Co.'s N. J.	87
Oil Creek	17¾
Lehigh Valley	60
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	91
Central Transportation	49
Susquehanna	50

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather is mild, with a light snow on the ground—with the indication that more will follow ere long. The Allegheny river is full of floating ice, and if freshets with old Boreas to determine whether the river shall close or not.

We are rather at a loss what to say with regard to the manufacturing and iron trade circulars from the east. In this country, we would say to our readers that the state of the trade just now is dull in most leading branches, and those forwarding their surplus supplies to this market for sale, may or may not realize satisfactory returns as to prices. However a better day is looked for in the near future, when winter shall have passed, the currency question settled and confidence restored.

We ha ve few changes to note in prices, and content ourself with saying that leading articles rule uniform in values, with a moderate business.

Below will be found the receipts of leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,220	Wheat, bus	1,200
Corn, bus	1,180	Rye, bus	198
Barley, bus	720	Butter, pkgs	42
Oats, bus	2,000	Cheese, pkgs	31
Apples, bbls	31	Cheese, box	435
Potatoes, bush	200		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,919	9,048	18,967
Apples, bbls	1,588	719	2,307
Cheese, bs	194	515	709
Corn, bus	7,598	7,286	14,884
Wheat, bus	6,116	3,200	9,316
Barley, bus	8,399	9,174	17,573
Oats, bus	7,346	7,716	15,062
Butter, pkgs	1,044	955	1,999
Bacon, pcs	21,485	4,597	26,192
Lard, pkgs	1,744	1,000	2,744

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1874.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 4, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull; good extra superfine sold at $5 50@5 60, and fresh at $5 75@6 00. The market was unsettled. Grade in bulk 75@75c; 600 bbls sold at the latter price. Corn dull. Grading orders, 41@41½c. Rejected 41@43c. Oats—Sales, Naphtha 83@83½c. Philadelphia—spring wheat, 83@83½c. Rejected and red, February, at 74½c; 3,000 bbls do, first half March, at 74½c; 2,000 bbls rejected, February, at 74½c; 2,000 bbls do at 74½.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4—Market firm; S. W. Valley corn in fair demand; sales 1,500 bbls at 75c. February, 74½c; 10,000 bbls, March, 75c.

PITTSBURGH, February 4—Market firm at $1 70.

TOLEDO, February 4—Market very firm; no sellers at noon at the quotations. The Blade says:

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 4—Market firm at $1 85@1 90 for crude and 30c for refined. Feb'y, at 16½c; 5,000 bbls refined, February, at 14½c; 2,000 bbls do at 14½.

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PARKER'S, February 4—Market active and firm; Union $1 85@1 90 for crude; 30@32 paid for 150 gravity.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fushnell & Co	Model O W	318
McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	318
Duncan	American O W	1,373
Duncan	American O W	1,373
Bedell	Standard O W	468
Bedell	Standard O W	468
Total		4,318

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Model O W	318	Hutchinson O W	318
American O W	1,662	Standard O W	468
Brilliant O W	2,358		
Total			4,671

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens' Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	256
Livingston & Co	Livingston & Co, Phila	294
Standard O Co	Warden, P & Co, Phila	300
Total		750

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1874.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been fair both of through and city stock. The quality of offerings all kinds and grades from good to bad. The attendance of country buyers not large. Trade was dull and small droves, mainly taken by country dealers, sells low. The feeling for prime cattle is good and the market moderately active at prices a shade stronger than at the same time last week. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; extra 1,300 to 1,400 lbs fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6; extra 1,200 lbs fine and smooth, $5 75 to $5 90; prime 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5; fair 1,000 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50; common, $3 50 to $3 75; bulls, $2 50 to $4.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to this time has been light of good, and fair of common or inferior stock. Moderately active at all kinds of good, but best for prime stock. Market closes firm at the following

PRICES

Extra Philadelphia, $6 75@6 90; prime Philadelphia $6 (the 70; good mixed hogs $6 40@6 60; Yorkers $5 90@6 10.

Sheep.

The run of sheep heavy. Market moderately active. Good stock is best demand. Trade closes at about the following rates

PRICES

Extra 100 lbs fine wool $6 25; extra 95 lbs fine wool $6; prime 90 lbs fine wool $5 75; prime 85 lbs fine wool $5 50.

*Below high water mark.

DANIEL O'LEARY,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron ore and pig metal for the week ending Saturday Jan. 31, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons	Shipments. Ore, Tons.	Pig, Tons.
St. L. and I. M. R. W.	1,550	07	530
A. and P. R. W. to St. Louis	372		
A. and P. R. W. to Carondelet, 580			
C. A. and St. L. R. W.	35	120	
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W.			80
St. L. and C. R. R.		100	50
St. L. R. and S. B. W.			100
Mississippi river		300	
Total tons	2,540	670	440
Previous week	3,289	714	200
In addition to the above, No. A and P. delivered at St. Louis 140 tons less, and at Carondelet 100 tons more.			

—*St. Louis Republican.*

Louisville Marine Hospital.

Dr. Thomas J. Griffith, surgeon in charge of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Louisville, reports as follows as to the condition of the hospital under his charge during the month of January 1874:

No. patients remaining the last day of December..... 19
No. patients admitted during month of January..... 83
No. patients treated during the month of January..... 102
No. patients discharged during the month of January.. 77
No. patients died during the month of January..... 6
No. patients remaining on the last day of January..... 69
No. out-door patients treated during the month of January..... 3
No. private patients treated during the month of January..... 31
Position. Deck hand. Kate Kinney
John Mitchell. Deck hand. Kate Kinney

Price of Coal at St. Louis.

Quotations are as follows: Bituminous—Illinois coal by wagon at East St. Louis, per bushel 9c; do on manufacturing coal-tracks, 8½c; Coal Valley coal, 9c; Indiana coal, 9c; Coal of delivery in 84, loose, per bushel 8c; coal of delivery in 84, lump, per bushel 9c. Anthracite—Wyoming, 35c; Cannel—Missouri cannel, per ton, $8 50; Indiana, brown, $8 50; do, Anthracite—We quote anthracite per ton, $15 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

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Position.	Deck hand.	Kate Kinney
John Mitchell.	Deck hand.	Kate Kinney

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Cornes	Phillips	Gomera.
Elector	Adams	Gomera.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Sibaile.b.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Bennett	Geneva.
Elector	Adams	Geneva.
Richard	Houghton	Wheeling.
Jas. F. Rankin	Cutler	Matamoras
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

Pittsburgh Marketing.

Cincinnati	Jacksta	Brunnan 4 P. M.
Hudson	Jones	Cincinnati, 4 P. M.

Rents Depending this Day.

Cincinnati	Jacksta	Brunnan 4 P. M.
Hudson	Jones	Cincinnati, 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated six feet five inches and falling. Trade on the landing was dull. The Juniata and Fearless were the only boats receiving.

The Experter added five hundred bales of cotton at Memphis.

Capt. John R. Ryan is now in command of the towboat J. Neal.

The powerful towboat Fearless takes her departure for St. Louis this day.

Capt. LAMONT has gone to Rock Island to take charge of the Rock Island.

St. Louis is now within thirty-nine hours' railroad communication of Shreveport, La.

S. H. TUCKER, of Little Rock, well known to many boatmen, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

The first-class packet Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, is announced for Cincinnati this afternoon.

OLLIE NEWTON, formerly of the O. in No. 4, has shipped on the St. James as assistant fre

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at half-past seven o'clock, and was called to order by the President, F. R. Brunot, Esq.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Keifer.

The Responsibility of Nations to God

The Rev. David R. Kerr, D D., of Pittsburgh, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

Address of Dr. D. R. Kerr.

MR. PRESIDENT: Your General Secretary has requested me to speak on the subject before you in the aspect of national responsibility to God; and to keep what I may say inside of half an hour, all of which I will endeavor to do, and as the subject is rather large and the time rather short, and as in the course of my remarks I may swing a little from a perfectly straight line of thought, I had better begin without any unnecessary preliminaries.

There is one thought I cannot pass, in approaching the subject, one of wonder, that there should be among Christian people any diversity of opinion in regard to the importance of some such movement as that in behalf of which this convention is assembled. I can understand why they who rule God out of their own hearts and lives, and would rule Him out of the universe, if they could, would feel opposed to any recognition of Him by the nation. But that men who love and adore Him as God over all, who rejoice in their own personal allegiance to Him as their heart King, should show unwilling ness to have Him exalted in the nation, and formally acknowledged in the supremacy of His authority, is something not so easily understood.

In the lowest view of national responsibility, that in which the nation is regarded as a mere aggregation of individuals, and the responsibility only such as each individual separately bears, it would seem that one who believes in God and the revelation He has given of Himself in the Bible, should be willing to have Him, as thus revealed, acknowledged in the national as in all the other relations of his life. It is true, the nation exists for earthly ends, or is not primarily a religious organization; but that does not relieve the individuals of it of their moral responsibilities. These go with them into all the relations of life in which they can be placed. The Bible injunction is, "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy steps." Now, why should not Christians of religious duty to acknowledge God one be directed by Him in their national relation and duties? What is it that makes this application of the principle so startling to many good people?

Mr. President, the first necessity of this movement is an awakening among Christians themselves. It is not fr m atheists, or Deists, or infidels of any class that we have most to fear. It is the backwardness, the opposition to some extent of the Christian mind of the nation. Let this be awakened and united in this movement and it would have a moral power that would be irresistible in this land. But, unhappily, we are not so united. There are some brethren who are yet unwilling to admit that the Constitution has the defect of which we complain. These, I think, are not so numerous as they have been. They have been reading the Constitution, and many of them are not quite clear, that a form of presidential oath which an Atheist might take, or the marking of the date of the year "in the only way" in which it could be marked in the use of the existing calendar, is such a recognition of God as is their bounden moral duty. Others are troubled with fears of Church and State, and violence to consciences of which they are the sole judges. Others are men who own them. These brethren are learning that we are proposing no infidel or unfriendly experiment in this country; that in many of our State Constitutions there are acknowledgments of God, against which objections would be just as strongly as against what is sought for the National Constitution in the preamble. The good hand of God upon the nations there had been sifted and the chosen people been found, they are brought here, and planted here as the germ that has since grown into the splendid proportions of this great republic. Let the first amendment be, as it is for me with the children of such men to be told, here is this land and another by their labors and sacrificed by their graves, that they have no rights which unbelieving infidels are bound to respect! Must we bow down before a baker's dozen of a-lists and banish the word of God from our public schools as their behest? Because some Bible lovers wish to come here and enjoy privileges for which our Bible loving fathers freely poured out the treasure of life, must we tax the churches where they prayed, and the graves where they lie buried? Are these men, who are the fearful of Church and State, to be permitted to join whisky and the State by a marriage bond which nought but national death can sever? Is it for this that we have silent tombs of Lexington and Saratoga and Valley Forge? Is it to furnish a plea for the name of Liberty, that God should be free to violate God's laws; under the name of Equality, be degraded below the brutes; and under that of Fraternity be made brothers with devils, that the rivers of our fair land run by the silent homes of our glorified dead?

If so, let the Constitution remain as it is. Tax the churches. Expel from our books and courts of law the beneficent teachings of the holy religion we profess. Take the free-loving, devil-worshipping religions of the world and give them the place before State law that they now have before the law of the United States. Then tear down your prisons and build only gallows and guillotines. Put knives into the hands of your boys and revolvers into the hands of your girls. Welcome the age of reason which covered France with headless corpses, and wait until a merciful earth opens and swallows you up.

But if our fathers died that we might be free to do right and not wearing, let us Christians in the constitution. Let us say: God, the Creator, is also the Ruler of nations. Christ, the Savior, is also the Sovereign of men. The Bible is the source of all true religion, and all valid law. Let us hang this banner on our outer wall, and say to all mankind, "We welcome you, not to the slavery of license, but to the liberty of law. Not to the bondage of rum, but the heaven of home. Not to endless labor, but to Sabbaths of rest. Not to blasphemy of God's name, but to fruitful fields where His blessing abides forever and a day. If you are pleased with our platform, come; if not, stay away; for we are a people whose God is the Lord."

IT IS NOT IMPRACTICAL.

But, says one, without doubt, you are right only you can't accomplish your end. This and ignorance are the two obstacles most difficult to overcome. It is quite enough to discourage one, to see how many chickens are wearing boots and pantaloons; some of them venturing their weak little cackle in the pulpits of our land. Men who never ask whether a thing is right, but always if it can be done. To such men let me say the right is always practical and he that should be done.

In a world where slavery was universal, fetters have been smitten from millions of limbs; in a world drunk with blood, great nations have settled grave questions without the arbitrament of the sword, and Christianity, which eighteen hundred years ago had only a fallen race and an empty grave, now controls the social life of the civilized world. When I hear infidel rains hearts whining about the uselessness of man, in subservient to an unpopular cause, I long for the old prophet of Israel that they may see the horses of fire and the chariots of fire; for Luther, with his "Here I stand," and Knox on his knees before God-land or I die."

It was a beautiful fiction of the Greeks, that in time of battle the spirits of departed heroes were red in clouds above the contending hosts. Who can doubt that the spirits of the noble men from heaven he counted his scant three hundred swords away in the Thermopylæ hills, and Miltiades as he led his ten thousand on the Persian army of a million men and the blood-red plains of Marathon?

But we are told Christian army have the truth which was faintly shadowed by the Grecian fable, for when the heavens were opened John saw Michael and his angels contending with Satan and his angels. Let us then take courage. We fight not alone. We are surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses.

If we listen we may hear from the voiceful past words of encouragement. Come from the lips of beloved Rhine, Twingle, from the snow Alps, Latimer and Ridly, from Smithfield, and Knox, from Scotia's plains, with words inspired with fire from the dead, say to our own loved land:

Oh, America! Latest born of the nations of earth! Be true to thy God, be true to thyself, be true to the world. So shall the conflict of law cease forever. No shall wheel of rolled angels guard thy throne. So shall thy banner float forever, with its white of peace, its blue of heaven, and its red of everlasting glory.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blanchard's address, which was frequently greeted with enthusiastic applause, a number of amendments were made in regard to the meeting of committees, after which Rev. R. E. Sloss, D.D., led in prayer, and the convention adjourned to meet this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

THE BRAUENLEIN MURDER.

Lizzie Killien's Trial--Third Day.

Case for the Defense Closed—No Rebutting Testimony Offered—The Prosecution to Conclude their Arg ment, and the Judge to Charge the Jury To-day.

The court of Oyer and Terminer reassembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and the trial of Lizzie Killien for the murder of Mrs. Brauenlein was resumed. Jacob Seifel was again called and another attachment issued for him. Upon his appearance, he plead sickness in his family as an excuse for his delenction, and was let off by paying the costs in the attachments issued for him.

Dr. Donnelly, Annie Freiberger, George Schentzler, Fred. Snyder, Gotfreid Schentiler and Mrs. Catharine Nagle, new witnesses, were examined for the defense, but nothing material elicited from them. Mrs. Moser, John and Mrs. Zweck, Miss Hastinger and Charles Fox were recalled and by the defense, but their evidence was only a recapitulation of what they had before given.

CLOSING FOR THE DEFENSE.

Upon the conclusion of Mrs. Nagle's testimony, counsel for the prosecution announced that they had no rebutting evidence to offer, and Mr. Sisbenpeck opened for the defense.

He began by stating that the incentive which had urged the defendants on to the crime was to decompass the conviction of the prisoner, was to rein state the former in the confidence of the public, after their unmitigated failures to bring criminals to justice, in the last few months; consequently circumstantial evidence was looked upon as a last and no control were mentioned until the estimation of the public, they amounted to positive proof. He held that the law in the case of go ds stolen and found in the possession of a third party throwing the onus probandi upon the latter, upon the fact they did not hold in this case. Under the unfortunate position in which she was placed, those who would be able to testify in favor of the prisoner, and to explain how the prisoner came by the goods, were not allowed to testify. Mrs. Nagle, the principal witnesses we could show that Mrs. Brauniein was not in possession of two feather beds, but that one was borrowed.

Counsel for Commonwealth objected to the line of argument on account of it not being on evidence, and the court sustained the objection. Counsel then proceeded to argue therefrom.

A SINGULAR OMISSION.

The purlieus of Pittsburgh have been dragged to find evidence to convict this poor girl, and old bedsteads and old cooking stoves like of which can be found in any German household in the city, are all that have been produced. A ring was exhibited at the Coroner's inquest, and identified as the property of Mrs. Brauenlein. Where is that ring now? Why is not produced here? Was it lost, or where is it? Its has been said it was not necessary to have a chemical analysis of the blood on those garments found in Lizzie's possession. Why is it not necessary? Even Dr. Thorn only supposed it was menstrual blood; he did not know for certain. The evidence shows it was almost beyond a reasonable doubt menstrual and not arterial blood. He then argued that malice was the motive to prompt those who knew the condition of Lizzie's body on Monday, to say that hell fire, as to which he wants our jaws adapted. He desires to admit that incendiary fires were kindled to consign the broken to our own Columbia, by prohibiting the declaration that God is the author of national strife, that God is the author of peace, and that the Bible is the foundation of law. That man who should introduce the plague or pink down red spots on the body of the victim, and that in the Messner in trying to entrap Lizzie into a confession under the guise of a friend. Here Mr. Sisbeneck closed.

A LEGAL POINT.

Mr. Moore, before beginning his argument, submitted the following for the consideration of the court: "Is the confession of Lizzie Killien admissible in evidence?" The court declined to charge the jury, if they are satisfied that the deceased came to her death by the hand of the defendant, through an altercation; and are satisfied that the deceased was killed in the heat of blood, the jury be instructed that they have the power to render a verdict in the second degree of manslaughter. The prosecution offered no objection to the point, and the court reserved its decision.

CONCLUDING ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

Counsel then proceeded to review the testimony at length. He contended that if the object of the murder was robbery, it was not necessary to create a fire, consequently the circumstance was one of creating an alarm. The blow struck by a powerful woman like the prisoner, with a hatchet, would have caused a greater fracture at the temporal bone than that shown. There is no more reliable point position than that the old lady fell, striking her head on the apron of the stove, and afterward crawled into bed and died there. He explained the liability to error in persons testifying to the identity of persons and things, and a general exposition of detectives in general, and Pittsburgh detectives in particular, the speaker closed.

The arguments on behalf of the Commonwealth will open upon the assembling of court this morning, and the case will probably be submitted to the jury this afternoon.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Willow Copse" was repeated last evening to a very good house. It is really one of the most pleasing pieces that has been produced. Mr. Couldock, cannot fail to enlist the earnest sympathies of all who witness it. The more pathetic passages were rendered with a delicacy of expression and appreciation and the hero of the situation was called before the curtain at the close of each act. The play will be repeated this evening, and will be found to be a strong attraction.

For Mr. Couldock's benefit to-night, "Henry the Fourth" is announced, with the beneficiary as Falstaff, and Mr. Gotthold as Hotspur.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The ballet troupe now performing at Trimble's Varieties is a really good one, and has already won much favor. Signor Ferranti, the "boneless man," can do some remarkable things in the way of contortion. Lalla Rookh is also a clever lady in her specialty. Miss Sorosi are still a favorite feature, while Harry Kennell and Charles Fox were encored at every day do their part toward the success of the entertainments. The programme will be entirely changed for to-night.

Academy of Music.

The second entertainment in magic, chemistry and physics, by Prof. Wiljalba Frikell, will be given at the Academy of Music this evening. The Professor, be it remembered, is not a charlatan, but a man of learning and great skill, who, though little known in this country, enjoys a world-wide reputation in Europe. His first performance, given on Tuesday night, convinced those in attendance that his equal had never been seen here. Not only is he deft and careful in manipulations known under the head of sleight of hand; but he gives experiments in chemistry and physics that cannot be beheld without a thrill. Bodies full of wine are broken in full view of the audience, and from them fly-away pigeons and canary birds; a woman is enveloped in a mass to yield a gross of silver cups, stacks of sheet music, and cards enough to stock a score of gambling houses. The performance throughout is both amusing, and should draw great crowds here, as it did in New York and Boston. Prof. Frikell will give his last performance on Saturday evening. Seats may be secured at any hour during the day at the Academy box office.

The Tableaux To-night.

The public is invited to witness a number of rare and beautiful tableaux to-night, in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, on Eighth street. They will be given for the benefit of the poor of the city, and introduce genuine samples of the female costumes of that land; and they will be beautiful, inasmuch as the costumes will be worn by ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. This announcement is designed to put the public into a state of expectant curiosity and eager impatience, which can only be relieved by repeating fifty cents at the door of the college. We hope it will not fail of its object. For the tableaux are in the interest of the Zenana mission. Nothing can be more ordinary than to be counted his scant three hundred swords away in the Thermopylæ hills, and Miltiades as he led his ten thousand on the Persian army of a million men and the blood-red plains of Marathon?

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Oh, America! Latest born of the nations of earth! Be true to thy God, be true to thyself, be true to the world. So shall the conflict of law cease forever. No shall wheel of rolled angels guard thy throne. So shall thy banner float forever, with its white of peace, its blue of heaven, and its red of everlasting glory.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blanchard's address, which was frequently greeted with enthusiastic applause, a number of amendments were made in regard to the meeting of committees, after which Rev. R. E. Sloss, D.D., led in prayer, and the convention adjourned to meet this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

THE BRAUENLEIN MURDER.

Lizzie Killien's Trial--Third Day.

Case for the Defense Closed—No Rebutting Testimony Offered—The Prosecution to Conclude their Arg ment, and the Judge to Charge the Jury To-day.

The court of Oyer and Terminer reassembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and the trial of Lizzie Killien for the murder of Mrs. Brauenlein was resumed. Jacob Seifel was again called and another attachment issued for him. Upon his appearance, he plead sickness in his family as an excuse for his delenction, and was let off by paying the costs in the attachments issued for him.

Dr. Donnelly, Annie Freiberger, George Schentzler, Fred. Snyder, Gotfreid Schentiler and Mrs. Catharine Nagle, new witnesses, were examined for the defense, but nothing material elicited from them. Mrs. Moser, John and Mrs. Zweck, Miss Hastinger and Charles Fox were recalled and by the defense, but their evidence was only a recapitulation of what they had before given.

CLOSING FOR THE DEFENSE.

Upon the conclusion of Mrs. Nagle's testimony, counsel for the prosecution announced that they had no rebutting evidence to offer, and Mr. Sisbenpeck opened for the defense.

He began by stating that the incentive which had urged the defendants on to the crime was to decompass the conviction of the prisoner, was to reinstate the former in the confidence of the public, after their unmitigated failures to bring criminals to justice, in the last few months; consequently circumstantial evidence was looked upon as a last and no control were mentioned until the estimation of the public, they amounted to positive proof. He held that the law in the case of go ds stolen and found in the possession of a third party throwing the onus probandi upon the latter, upon the fact they did not hold in this case. Under the unfortunate position in which she was placed, those who would be able to testify in favor of the prisoner, and to explain how the prisoner came by the goods, were not allowed to testify. Mrs. Nagle, the principal witnesses we could show that Mrs. Brauniein was not in possession of two feather beds, but that one was borrowed.

Counsel for Commonwealth objected to the line of argument on account of it not being on evidence, and the court sustained the objection. Counsel then proceeded to argue therefrom.

A SINGULAR OMISSION.

The purlieus of Pittsburgh have been dragged to find evidence to convict this poor girl, and old bedsteads and old cooking stoves like of which can be found in any German household in the city, are all that have been produced. A ring was exhibited at the Coroner's inquest, and identified as the property of Mrs. Brauenlein. Where is that ring now? Why is not produced here? Was it lost, or where is it? Its has been said it was not necessary to have a chemical analysis of the blood on those garments found in Lizzie's possession. Why is it not necessary? Even Dr. Thorn only supposed it was menstrual blood; he did not know for certain. The evidence shows it was almost beyond a reasonable doubt menstrual and not arterial blood. He then argued that malice was the motive to prompt those who knew the condition of Lizzie's body on Monday, to say that hell fire, as to which he wants our jaws adapted. He desires to admit that incendiary fires were kindled to consign the broken to our own Columbia, by prohibiting the declaration that God is the author of national strife, that God is the author of peace, and that the Bible is the foundation of law. That man who should introduce the plague or pink down red spots on the body of the victim, and that in the Messner in trying to entrap Lizzie into a confession under the guise of a friend. Here Mr. Sisbeneck closed.

A LEGAL POINT.

Mr. Moore, before beginning his argument, submitted the following for the consideration of the court: "Is the confession of Lizzie Killien admissible in evidence?" The court declined to charge the jury, if they are satisfied that the deceased came to her death by the hand of the defendant, through an altercation; and are satisfied that the deceased was killed in the heat of blood, the jury be instructed that they have the power to render a verdict in the second degree of manslaughter. The prosecution offered no objection to the point, and the court reserved its decision.

CONCLUDING ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

Counsel then proceeded to review the testimony at length. He contended that if the object of the murder was robbery, it was not necessary to create a fire, consequently the circumstance was one of creating an alarm. The blow struck by a powerful woman like the prisoner, with a hatchet, would have caused a greater fracture at the temporal bone than that shown. There is no more reliable point position than that the old lady fell, striking her head on the apron of the stove, and afterward crawled into bed and died there. He explained the liability to error in persons testifying to the identity of persons and things, and a general exposition of detectives in general, and Pittsburgh detectives in particular, the speaker closed.

The arguments on behalf of the Commonwealth will open upon the assembling of court this morning, and the case will probably be submitted to the jury this afternoon.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Willow Copse" was repeated last evening to a very good house. It is really one of the most pleasing pieces that has been produced. Mr. Couldock, cannot fail to enlist the earnest sympathies of all who witness it. The more pathetic passages were rendered with a delicacy of expression and appreciation and the hero of the situation was called before the curtain at the close of each act. The play will be repeated this evening, and will be found to be a strong attraction.

For Mr. Couldock's benefit to-night, "Henry the Fourth" is announced, with the beneficiary as Falstaff, and Mr. Gotthold as Hotspur.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The ballet troupe now performing at Trimble's Varieties is a really good one, and has already won much favor. Signor Ferranti, the "boneless man," can do some remarkable things in the way of contortion. Lalla Rookh is also a clever lady in her specialty. Miss Sorosi are still a favorite feature, while Harry Kennell and Charles Fox were encored at every day do their part toward the success of the entertainments. The programme will be entirely changed for to-night.

Academy of Music.

The second entertainment in magic, chemistry and physics, by Prof. Wiljalba Frikell, will be given at the Academy of Music this evening. The Professor, be it remembered, is not a charlatan, but a man of learning and great skill, who, though little known in this country, enjoys a world-wide reputation in Europe. His first performance, given on Tuesday night, convinced those in attendance that his equal had never been seen here. Not only is he deft and careful in manipulations known under the head of sleight of hand; but he gives experiments in chemistry and physics that cannot be beheld without a thrill. Bodies full of wine are broken in full view of the audience, and from them fly-away pigeons and canary birds; a woman is enveloped in a mass to yield a gross of silver cups, stacks of sheet music, and cards enough to stock a score of gambling houses. The performance throughout is both amusing, and should draw great crowds here, as it did in New York and Boston. Prof. Frikell will give his last performance on Saturday evening. Seats may be secured at any hour during the day at the Academy box office.

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At the conclusion of Mr. Blanchard's address, which was frequently greeted with enthusiastic applause, a number of amendments were made in regard to the meeting of committees, after which Rev. R. E. Sloss, D.D., led in prayer, and the convention adjourned to meet this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

OUR WATER TAXES.

INCREASE OF THE RATES,

Estimated Receipts for 1874-5, $250,000.

Meeting of the Water Committee—Engineers of the Water Works Elected—Expenditures.

The Water Committee held a meeting last evening and transacted some very important business, although not touching upon what is termed the Water Commission business, viz: the construction of the new water works.

The committee re-elected the engineers of the different water works now in use, as follows:

Superintendent—James M. Atkinson.

Lower Works—Engineer, Thomas Harris; Assistant Engineer, James Rodgers.

Upper Works—Engineer, Henry Atkinson; Assistant Engineer, William Batchelor.

Lawrenceville Works—Engineer, Wm. Doyle; Assistant Engineer, R. Jones.

The pay roll was passed, as follows:

Salaries for January	$3,389 95
Bills	5,981 62

INCREASE OF WATER RENTS.

The sub-committee to whom was referred the revision of the rates of water tax, made report in detail increasing nearly all the items and adding a few for the purpose of taking in establishments not heretofore taxed. The aggregate increase of revenue expected, although the addition on the majority of the items is small, will be about $40,000. Making the revenue for the years 1874-5 about $250,000.

The report was, with a few alterations, accepted and adopted as below:

SMALL DWELLINGS.

Fronting on courts or alleys, or small tenement houses on public streets, occupied exclusively as dwellings, for use of hydrants of conventent access, whether on the premises or not, each family:

	Increase.
One room, charge	$ 2 00 12
Two rooms, charge	$3 25 to 4 75
Three rooms, charge	6 00 14
Four rooms, charge	7 25 22
For each additional room, charge	1 25 6

All persons not on the main line of pipes charged at reduced rates.

DWELLINGS.

Fronting on public streets, occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each family occupying the premises, charge for

		Increase.
Two rooms	$ 6 25	8
Three rooms	7 50	9
Four rooms	9 50	12
Five rooms	10 75	20
Six rooms	12 00	99
Seven rooms	13 50	36
Eight rooms	14 50	44
Nine or ten rooms	16 00	63
Baths supplied with cold water, each	2 00	44
Baths supplied with cold and hot water	4 00	87
For each additional bath, each	1 00	9
Baths supplied with hot water only—Separate faucets, each additional bath	5 00	31
Water closets, for one	2 00	44
Water closets, for each additional one	2 00	44
Wash basins and urinals in chambers same rates as water closets for every description	5 00	31
Wash pavements, used by more than one family, each	2 50	17
Street hose for sprinkling in front of one building	$5 00 to 15 00	
For each additional building	2 00 to 5 00	

All additional fixtures or extra attachments for the use of water, extra rates.

HOTELS, OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS.

		Increase.
Warehouses, each	$10 00	
Wholesale and retail store and shop	$3 75 to $20 00	
Offices of professional men, lawyers, notaries, &c	3 75 to 25 00	
Druggists, barbers and bakers special rates.		

Each tenant in the building charged, according to the nature of business, families dwelling rates.

		Increase.
Water closets, each	$ 6 00	31
Water closets, self closing, each	3 50	37
Water closets, other descriptions	5 00	31
Urinals, self closing	3 00	31
Urinals, of other descriptions	7 00	75

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

For family keeping the house, dwelling rates.

		Increase.
Boarders, ten persons or under	$ 7 81	
Boarders over ten and under twenty-five persons	15 63	
Boarders, every twenty-five persons additional	7 81	
Bar, with water fixtures inside	15 00 to 25 00	
Bar, without water fixtures inside	7 50 to 15 00	
Wash-basins and slop sinks	5 00	40
Water closets and urinals, self-closing, each	6 00	1 31
Water closets of other descriptions	7 00	19
Baths for use of 10 orders, each	10 00	62
Baths for use of 20 orders, each	15 00	94
Kitchen, according to capacity and number of draw-cocks	$ 00 to 45 00	44
Outside hydrants for watering horses, no troughs allowed	5 00	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

		Increase.
Hydrants, each	$8 00	19
Basins or slop sinks, each	5 00	31
Water closets and urinals, self-closing	6 00	1 31
Water closets and urinals of other descriptions	8 00	19

Any additional fixtures for the use of water, by special annual agreement.

Billiard tables—for three tables $1; each additional table 50 cents.

PUBLIC BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

		Increase.
Baths, each tub	$10 00	62

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

		Increase.
For each one hundred children	$5 00	4

All public establishments for the use of water same as private buildings.

STABLES.

		Increase.
Livery stables, per stall	1 75	19
Country stables, per stall	1 00	12
Horses not in livery stables, each	2 00	12
Cows, not in livery stables, each	1 50	38
Each four wheeled carriage	2 00	44
Each two wheeled carriage	1 00	22

STEAM ENGINES.

Each horse power, ten hours per day.. 3 00

Distilleries, rectifiers, breweries and manufacturing establishments, by special agreement as to rate and size of ferrule, granted by special annual agreement.

FOUNTAINS.

Flowing ten hours per day, for six months of the year, from a half inch ferrule.

For the first jet of 1-16 of an inch	$10 00	62
For each additional jet of 1-16 of an inch	2 00	62
For the first jet of ¼ of an inch	15 00	22
For each additional jet of ¼ of an inch	4 00	
For the first jet of ¾ of an inch	30 00	1 12
For each additional jet of ¾ of an inch	8 00	1 12
For each ½ inch jet	50 00	

BUILDING PURPOSES.

For each perch of stone	5 cts.	
" hundred yards of brick	50 "	
" hundred yards of plaster	50 "	

Plastering done for a specified sum, charge 33½ per cent. on the amount.

All dwellings and establishments whatsoever and wheresoever, which may be supplied with water from mains containing water are laid, charge one-third rates.

Other dwellings, &c., not otherwise subject to tax and within 1,000 feet of fire plug, one-sixth rates.

Five cents per 1,000 gallons on all vacant ground where main pipes containing water are laid.

TWO FIRES YESTERDAY.

One on the North Side, and One on the South Side—Incendiaries at Work.

About half past six o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in an empty, isolated frame shed on Faulkner street, near the Fifth ward school house. An alarm was struck, and the fire department responded promptly. The shed was found to be already like tinder, and in a few moments was in ashes. It had been used as a rendezvous for bad boys and disreputable characters, and its destruction, though supposed to be the work of an incendiary, is a re lief to the neighborhood in prevalence of fires.

Soon after opening the Buchanan P. O. yesterday morning Postmaster Hoerr discovered a handful of charred paper and ashes in the slide at the box used as a receptacle for drop letters. Further examination revealed the fact that a quantity of carbon oil had been poured into the opening through the door. The letters in the box were completely saturated with the oil, as also the slide and the box. The matches appear to have been struck and dropped into the slide, the flame from the phosphorus igniting the oil before coming in contact with the fluid. The building is a three story frame block, and it is miraculous that a conflagration was averted. The property is on Carson street, South Side; is owned by T. J. Hemphill, and the building is occupied as a postoffice, Alderman Krehan's office, and stores. Not long after another incendiary attempt was made to fire the buildings, but it proved unsuccessful.

The frame work and rafters of Beck's glass house, on the South Side were damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $100. Sparks from a pot furnace caused the blaze.

A Ludicrous Incident.

As a car of the Troy Hill line was crossing the suspension bridge about nine o'clock last evening, the harness of one of the mules became unfastened. The colored driver noticing it, straddled the pole for the purpose of adjusting the difficulty. No sooner had he got down than the mules started at a break neck speed over the bridge and down Federal street. There were twenty-two car at the time, and both broke for the door, jumped off, and when last seen were making for the river. The mules continued in their mad career for nearly two squares when one of them stumbled and fell. The harness gave way and the car passed into the mule's back. The driver, who had clung for dear life to the other mule, now jumped on and surveyed the scene, presenting a ludicrous appearance of mingled joy at his escape and trouble over the flight of his mule. The Mary Jones had Attention came to the relief, extricated the mule, righted the car and sped him on his way. Finally, one scared driver, one frightened driver and two policemen convulsed with laughter.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ALDERMAN C. O'DONNELL is Acting Mayor.

TH. NAST lectured in Johnstown, last evening.

The residence of Mr. Alex. Chambers will cos $50,000, instead of $3,000, as incorrectly stated yesterday. The error was typographical.

We are informed that Mr. John L. Dillinger, who was recently announced as an independent candidate for Mayor, has declined the nomination.

THE Water Committee took no business pertaining to the water extension and new water works, at their meeting last evening.

THE English glass workers, Messrs. Ripley & Co., on Tenth street, South Side, recently purchased by Mr. George Duncan, will resume on Monday next.

THE increase of water rents recently made by the Water Committee, will not be very popular with the poorer classes, who—not landlords—are forced to pay. It requires a Solon to know how to do it.

U. S. COMMISSIONER MCCANDLESS yesterday committed to jail David Young, for carrying on the business of distilling without having filed the bond of the United States as required by law.

THE grocery store of Mr. G. W. Lyon, 367 Rebecca street, Allegheny, was entered by burglars on Tuesday before daylight yesterday morning and robbed of $25 in cash, a lot of boots, cigars and groceries. No clue.

OFFICER Emil Berger made an information before Alderman Hundley, yesterday morning, charging M.C. Dixon, the diamond dealer, with selling diamonds without license. The accused was arrested and gave bail in $600 for a hearing next Monday.

THE Library Lecture Committee desire to announce to persons holding single admission tickets to the Neal lecture on Tuesday night, that they can exchange such good for the lecture to-morrow night, or the holders, by paying twenty-five cents extra at Kleber & Bro.'s music store, can secure reserved seats.

MR. MCJUNKIN, Representative in Congress from the XXIII Pennsylvania district, has presented the bill which Allegheny hold against the general government for expenses incurred in arming, paying, setting the curbstones and constructing sewers of streets around the United States Marine Hospital, located at the South end. The bill amounts to $1,497 with interest from December 14, 1873.

JOHN W. MILLIGAN, through his counsel, W. D. Moore, Esq., filed a bill in equity yesterday against A. A. Milligan and Levi Hershberg, both parties being engaged in the business of wholesale liquor dealers. The petitioner asks for an equitable settlement, charging that defendants have possessed themselves of all the co-partnership property, accounts, &c.; that they are carrying on business, disposing of the property and converting the same to their own use; and that they are collecting the debts of the co-partnership and applying them to their own use.

AND now the Columbus, O., *Journal* has to put its "neb" in about the fortification claims: Some Pittsburghers have put in a little claim of seventy-five thousand dollars against the Government for alleged expenditures in fortifying their city as a precaution against the rebel invasion of 1863. The expenditure was unnecessary, as the sequel proved, and should it be reimbursed a good many other citi s, having much better foundations for such a claim, would undoubtedly ask for similar favors. Cincinnati, for instance, might consistently ask for a million or so on account of the dilcose dug by the squirrel hunters.

THE CITY'S POOR.

The Board of Guardians.

The Old Board Closes its Business—Organization of the New Board—The Members Elect Sworn in.

The final meeting of the old Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, for the purpose of closing up their business.

There was no further business than to approve the minutes of the previous regular meeting, which being done the Board adjourned *sine die*.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD.

The new Board then went into the business of organization.

The members holding over are: William Beck, S. S. Boggs, William Douglass, David Fitzsimmons, Henry Hays, Robert H. Hartley, Thomas A. Rowley, J. B. Sweitzer.

The new members are Messrs. James T. Kincaid, John Phillips, Samuel Glass, and Robert Hopper.

All the members except General J. B. Sweitzer, were present, and on motion of Mr. Beck Mr. William Douglass was elected temporary President, and on motion of Mr. Fitzsimmons, General T. A. Rowley was chosen temporary Secretary.

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